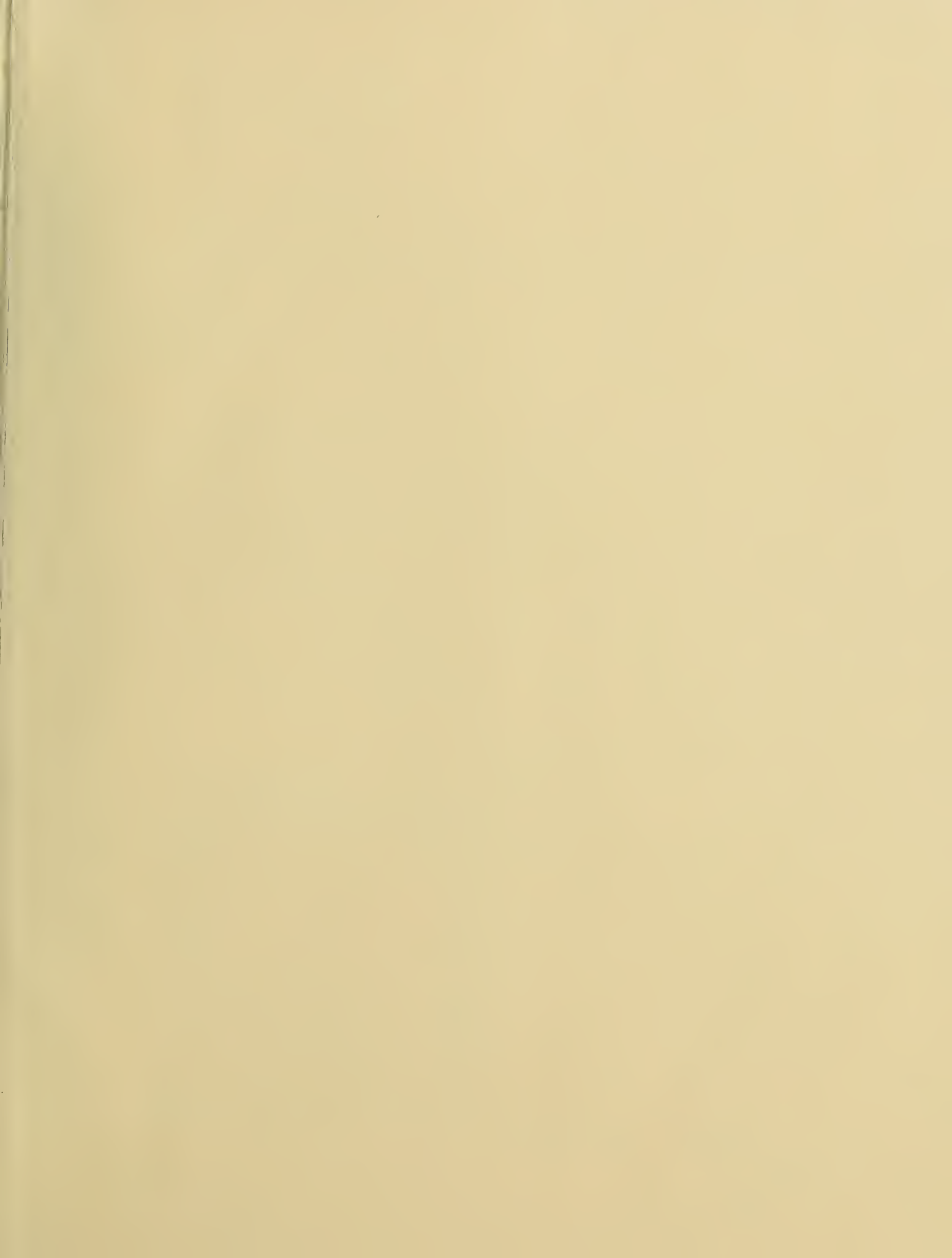


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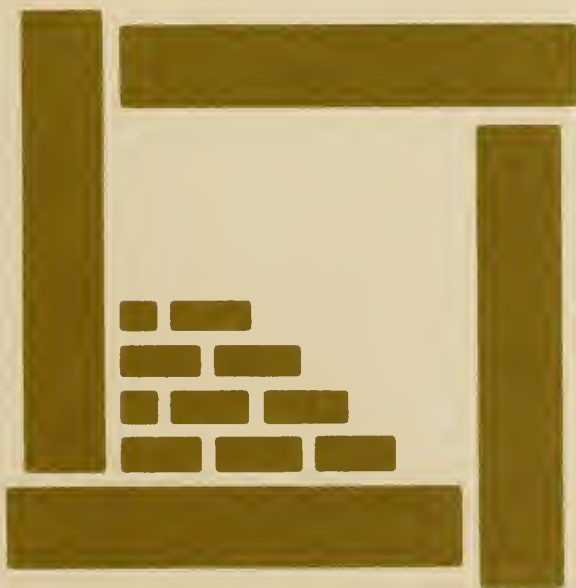
Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-3

INDUSTRY SERIES

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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-3

INDUSTRY SERIES

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Industry 1531

Issued October 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

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A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-7546.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

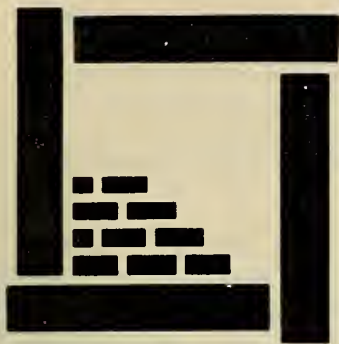
Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



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Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of single-family houses, and other buildings for sale on their own account rather than as contractors. This industry includes speculative builders and condominium developers. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 14,053 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$18.1 billion, of which \$15.6 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$6.8 billion, leaving net construction receipts of about \$8.9 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$5.5 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$3.6 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$162 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 16 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 73 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 38 percent from 1977 to a total of 108 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$1.9 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 19.9 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 21.8 million hours.

Payments of \$333 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 6,000 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	14 053	107 635	53 212	1 873 775	709 719	83 600	15 607 430	8 920 186
Alabama	237	1 445	827	18 349	8 649	1 425	126 446	73 536
Alaska	105	458	347	9 205	6 965	608	73 341	45 956
Arizona	267	3 347	1 284	65 721	19 341	1 993	638 553	316 437
Arkansas	98	514	305	7 001	2 845	557	52 587	36 672
California	1 396	14 504	5 133	336 111	86 916	6 855	2 586 798	1 234 652
Colorado	413	3 391	1 700	72 277	26 784	2 567	789 050	464 360
Connecticut	257	1 440	965	22 118	12 707	1 720	124 256	80 729
Delaware	39	385	297	7 068	5 243	465	39 080	21 966
District of Columbia	28	480	256	10 524	3 931	373	50 716	20 407
Florida	1 320	14 106	5 873	223 740	74 807	9 690	2 004 320	1 085 758
Georgia	511	3 336	1 876	43 102	19 476	2 782	376 455	235 932
Hawaii	19	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Idaho	42	219	94	2 430	*927	147	17 009	11 024
Illinois	316	2 086	955	41 963	14 829	1 433	293 399	162 402
Indiana	256	1 246	740	19 324	10 043	1 233	111 638	84 510
Iowa	95	456	236	7 663	3 035	314	51 483	36 244
Kansas	190	868	536	11 189	5 398	860	104 176	57 066
Kentucky	155	776	412	10 384	4 719	569	100 006	55 944
Louisiana	264	1 692	971	25 833	11 775	1 428	156 685	108 084
Maine	47	287	132	3 397	1 622	228	22 192	10 745
Maryland	265	3 479	1 785	73 495	28 101	3 008	702 205	358 389
Massachusetts	286	1 327	765	18 831	9 588	1 189	131 543	78 988
Michigan	245	785	390	13 863	5 151	533	95 527	57 630
Minnesota	263	1 923	1 150	35 180	16 511	1 701	254 390	139 610
Mississippi	77	426	264	4 748	2 601	426	35 470	25 609
Missouri	232	1 910	1 186	34 410	17 200	1 544	207 486	116 727
Montana	50	210	151	2 618	1 524	250	16 164	11 090
Nebraska	116	489	287	7 818	3 610	467	61 254	34 011
Nevada	52	529	281	12 108	5 065	502	100 940	36 710
New Hampshire	84	424	270	7 547	4 301	523	46 344	25 682
New Jersey	511	2 729	1 317	47 818	17 536	2 024	405 729	235 894
New Mexico	183	1 106	683	14 165	7 125	937	88 020	55 267
New York	537	3 582	1 645	58 104	21 199	2 829	412 211	227 235
North Carolina	438	2 904	1 506	38 305	16 544	2 623	325 634	215 030
North Dakota	24	207	112	2 628	1 426	181	21 157	18 200
Ohio	385	2 091	1 233	34 974	18 367	1 877	294 077	163 950
Oklahoma	303	1 551	907	24 436	11 156	1 523	184 604	119 676
Oregon	211	909	478	15 921	6 589	691	106 293	73 732
Pennsylvania	334	2 820	1 693	38 614	20 516	2 798	251 332	159 163
Rhode Island	51	495	346	5 740	2 804	545	28 158	15 514
South Carolina	166	1 318	678	19 687	6 868	1 087	111 523	62 632
South Dakota	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Tennessee	310	1 954	1 248	25 328	13 539	1 918	159 723	103 639
Texas	1 560	14 649	6 875	260 676	91 557	11 461	2 678 070	1 738 032
Utah	125	819	532	11 857	6 000	662	77 620	41 701
Vermont	51	207	147	2 410	1 656	278	18 617	13 914
Virginia	474	3 806	2 089	59 565	26 068	3 404	552 744	308 183
Washington	390	2 353	1 385	40 301	15 450	2 052	309 814	207 852
West Virginia	96	372	270	4 025	3 046	441	20 473	15 871
Wisconsin	102	542	270	8 782	3 514	414	61 989	39 872
Wyoming	54	305	190	5 516	3 021	228	47 171	30 686

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
5 492 462	3 776 102	6 766 373	95 850	252 825	3 204 704	173 819	19 812 272	5 229 031	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
29 989	44 606	52 910	539	1 635	19 019	3 663	333 477	120 853	10	9	18	Ala.
12 488	34 224	27 385	393	1 522	19 770	398	40 021	8 163	10	11	16	Alaska
249 110	76 565	329 588	5 200	6 010	124 473	4 653	555 782	153 251	3	1	3	Ariz.
24 140	14 269	15 915	184	767	19 018	1 642	136 757	38 275	10	10	9	Ark.
1 077 662	289 864	1 362 051	21 085	50 846	551 498	23 148	4 344 629	1 243 813	1	1	(W)	Calif.
270 597	194 144	328 792	5 054	6 473	92 496	4 151	635 166	166 200	6	2	4	Colo.
39 033	40 974	45 819	505	1 158	49 262	2 005	283 399	95 840	7	8	9	Conn.
13 332	8 956	17 114	207	557	26 661	396	37 981	11 509	14	16	20	Del.
12 079	(D)	30 309	(D)	1 113	27 639	1 574	74 002	24 049	13	18	3	D.C.
736 875	422 285	921 477	11 229	48 933	435 730	15 837	1 304 402	330 528	1	1	(W)	Fia.
111 915	130 691	141 195	1 176	3 040	59 850	3 603	329 460	63 131	6	5	7	Ga.
(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1 134	136 045	62 310	—	—	—	Hawaii
5 989	5 119	5 985	41	68	2 829	852	69 843	14 577	34	33	40	Idaho
91 522	73 863	131 013	1 833	1 932	65 195	5 895	953 320	210 643	5	4	4	Ill.
32 954	52 534	47 128	650	7 675	37 235	3 775	304 532	(D)	8	8	1	Ind.
19 359	16 277	16 781	205	910	16 342	1 746	128 214	32 004	14	14	6	Iowa
21 650	36 168	47 110	372	1 497	35 960	1 540	135 327	32 408	13	13	12	Kans.
36 977	23 219	44 062	260	525	20 444	1 826	164 477	43 876	11	9	10	Ky.
51 806	58 807	49 963	766	1 966	30 606	3 069	238 139	67 512	8	7	8	La.
5 946	6 176	*11 474	29	317	6 341	530	38 271	10 242	19	22	14	Maine
244 620	125 817	345 272	7 543	16 757	127 655	5 090	609 329	144 983	3	2	(W)	Md.
47 389	35 784	52 648	323	2 703	61 894	1 824	155 844	53 840	8	9	18	Mass.
32 072	26 493	38 667	558	1 164	22 314	2 566	355 894	73 936	9	9	13	Mich.
74 049	65 535	116 338	1 746	2 428	45 910	2 869	304 526	84 718	6	5	10	Minn.
11 560	14 298	9 861	192	391	11 547	1 059	99 588	19 937	15	22	37	Miss.
71 314	50 543	90 759	897	3 702	45 548	3 541	269 895	68 421	5	6	10	Mo.
9 225	3 466	5 074	81	*660	3 458	613	67 104	21 266	25	22	46	Mont.
13 095	21 328	27 243	356	1 058	17 283	1 203	128 495	31 711	13	16	11	Nebr.
25 131	(D)	65 448	1 406	559	8 836	896	131 532	26 347	7	5	4	Nev.
11 646	16 098	20 662	242	396	10 257	804	90 371	22 101	13	12	11	N.H.
141 690	100 509	169 835	827	11 530	93 307	3 937	454 729	152 592	5	4	3	N.J.
34 625	22 691	32 866	533	1 223	12 296	2 029	120 949	33 070	10	10	22	N. Mex.
125 547	110 064	185 068	1 568	4 070	130 605	4 320	493 254	125 077	5	4	4	N.Y.
68 685	152 990	110 606	941	6 495	48 509	4 260	365 533	107 853	5	4	18	N.C.
12 152	6 477	2 957	168	450	3 150	1 317	78 223	33 486	24	14	33	N. Dak.
81 788	87 976	130 656	1 379	2 213	83 938	6 656	786 959	198 463	6	5	7	Ohio
55 762	64 864	65 449	716	2 958	40 393	1 690	142 681	32 295	9	7	12	Okla.
54 926	25 686	32 561	953	1 611	45 894	2 608	245 399	62 643	8	9	23	Oreg.
89 176	74 144	92 395	1 012	2 700	68 899	5 251	492 977	141 934	7	5	11	Pa.
*6 777	9 216	12 644	47	71	7 353	533	38 308	(D)	11	11	10	R.I.
44 818	29 958	48 891	1 143	3 632	82 194	1 844	140 515	31 362	13	11	3	S.C.
(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	535	28 813	7 442	—	—	—	S. Dak.
55 619	54 875	56 083	825	1 765	44 250	3 534	284 733	78 156	8	8	14	Tenn.
906 951	817 720	980 243	14 159	26 162	266 393	15 195	1 860 704	430 446	2	1	3	Tex.
25 837	22 251	37 071	895	9 684	30 530	1 889	180 335	30 984	10	13	8	Utah
6 951	8 615	4 703	68	132	6 048	262	12 845	3 482	28	30	28	Vt.
158 010	156 005	244 666	3 837	2 532	119 933	7 471	764 607	220 006	4	3	7	Va.
144 659	70 560	102 730	2 324	3 346	37 321	4 595	560 734	151 560	4	3	11	Wash.
8 248	8 758	4 602	81	160	5 848	1 604	77 471	17 601	17	16	24	W. Va.
23 416	17 442	22 132	331	4 249	33 544	1 976	186 091	46 405	11	12	1	Wis.
17 999	13 032	16 485	228	613	10 235	415	40 593	11 999	15	14	28	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year -----	14 053	23 477	(S)	13 237	1	2	-	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year -----	13 624	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners -----	2 481	10 397	(S)	5 700	4	3	-	4
All employees** -----	107 635	173 819	(S)	72 305	1	2	-	2
Construction workers:								
March -----	50 316	95 642	(S)	42 392	1	1	-	2
May -----	52 952	112 707	(S)	47 981	1	1	-	3
August -----	53 911	119 205	(S)	54 312	1	1	-	2
November -----	51 237	110 876	(S)	48 416	1	1	-	2
Average -----	53 212	109 702	(S)	48 945	1	1	-	2
Other employees:								
March -----	51 721	59 416	(S)	22 545	1	4	-	2
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March -----	19 913	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June -----	21 204	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September -----	21 778	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December -----	20 703	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked -----	83 600	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees -----	1 873 775	2 026 118	(S)	465 235	1	2	-	2
Payroll, construction workers -----	709 719	1 053 389	(S)	275 517	1	1	-	2
Payroll, other employees -----	1 164 056	972 729	(S)	190 146	1	2	-	2
First quarter payroll, all employees -----	437 994	413 934	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits -----	332 603	321 075	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures -----	238 386	206 937	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures -----	94 217	114 138	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts -----	18 084 627	22 917 960	(S)	4 769 190	1	1	-	2
Total construction receipts -----	15 607 430	19 812 272	(S)	4 174 325	1	1	-	2
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others -----	90 971	130 570	(S)	32 579	6	6	-	13
Land receipts ¹ -----	2 049 688	2 632 242	(S)	480 555	1	1	-	3
Other business receipts -----	427 508	473 446	(S)	116 391	1	3	-	3
Net construction receipts† -----	8 920 186	10 627 381	(S)	2 219 617	1	2	-	2
Value added†† -----	5 492 462	5 229 031	(S)	1 210 881	1	3	-	3
Selected payments -----	10 542 476	15 056 687	(S)	3 078 160	1	1	-	2
Materials, components, and supplies ² -----	3 613 878	5 639 757	(S)	1 124 030	1	1	-	2
Construction work subcontracted to others -----	6 766 373	9 184 892	(S)	1 954 859	1	2	-	3
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants -----	162 224	232 038	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity -----	70 476	65 487	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas -----	15 177	23 100	(NA)	(NA)	4	3	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol) -----	67 162	98 623	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases -----	9 407	44 834	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons) -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	95 850	64 054	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment -----	34 702	37 615	(S)	8 943	2	3	-	7
For structures -----	61 148	26 439	(NA)	(NA)	1	4	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services -----	126 221	161 959	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services -----	58 195	68 985	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities -----	27 337	23 079	(NA)	(NA)	2	5	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment -----	40 689	69 896	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts -----	15 607 430	19 812 272	(S)	4 174 325	1	1	-	2
Government owned -----	205 309	114 825	(S)	(NA)	31	8	-	(NA)
Privately owned -----	15 402 121	19 697 448	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	3 322 475	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	252 825	696 279	(S)	76 378	1	5	-	4
New -----	221 250	637 935	(S)	56 572	1	4	-	6
Used -----	31 575	58 344	(S)	19 806	5	5	-	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	370 596	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	3 204 704	2 713 842	(S)	(NA)	1	4	-	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	280 161	179 476	(S)	(NA)	1	3	-	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 566 251	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	153 362	508 568	(S)	55 496	2	6	-	5
New structures and related facilities -----	140 718	479 554	(S)	38 796	1	5	-	8
Used structures and related facilities -----	12 644	29 014	(S)	16 700	11	8	-	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	275 395	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 444 218	1 949 861	(S)	(NA)	1	2	-	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	127 949	82 723	(S)	(NA)	2	4	-	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 756 224	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	99 463	187 712	(S)	20 882	2	5	-	6
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	80 531	158 381	(S)	17 776	2	4	-	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	31 856	81 731	(NA)	(NA)	4	3	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	18 931	29 331	(S)	3 106	4	6	-	11
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	95 201	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 760 486	763 981	(S)	(NA)	2	2	-	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	152 211	96 754	(S)	(NA)	1	2	-	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	14 053	1
Total construction receipts	15 607 430	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	5 349	3
Total construction receipts	7 989 909	1
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	1 990 552	2
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	88 243	10
Amount of LIFO reserve	19 433	23
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	1 902 309	2
End of 1981, total	1 174 195	2
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	46 050	12
Amount of LIFO reserve	12 188	16
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	1 128 145	2
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	8 704	1
Total construction receipts	7 617 521	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Establishments with an average of—									
	Total	1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments -----	14 053	9 064	2 709	1 284	737	162	74	18	2	2
All employees** -----	107 635	18 067	17 527	17 194	21 720	11 293	11 678	10 155	(D)	(D)
Payroll, all employees -----	1 873 775	254 657	271 681	294 986	414 896	239 170	218 033	180 351	(D)	(D)
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	83 600	13 360	15 299	14 919	17 358	8 776	7 155	6 730	(D)	(D)
All business receipts -----	18 084 627	2 542 680	2 338 284	2 561 128	4 148 300	2 677 208	3 817 026	(D)	(D)	(D)
Total construction receipts -----	15 607 430	2 209 530	2 036 346	2 209 770	3 577 172	2 306 869	1 925 975	1 341 767	(D)	(D)
Net construction receipts† -----	8 920 186	1 263 211	1 251 667	1 245 633	1 900 183	1 290 475	1 113 748	855 268	(D)	(D)
Value added†† -----	5 492 462	576 895	647 533	700 619	1 127 895	988 444	843 023	608 051	(D)	(D)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	3 776 102	713 457	639 905	577 395	836 545	393 663	615 135	(D)	(D)	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	6 766 373	947 324	787 888	969 658	1 703 471	1 030 613	826 037	501 381	(D)	(D)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	95 850	8 449	11 330	13 003	21 751	15 714	13 790	11 812	(D)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	252 825	24 648	26 564	25 806	68 795	46 905	27 044	33 061	(D)	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	3 204 704	646 661	501 866	417 801	641 529	325 279	298 145	373 421	(D)	(D)
1977										
All employees** -----	173 819	31 915	30 490	29 024	26 771	16 781	14 330	14 301	1 656	8 551
Total construction receipts -----	19 812 272	4 054 992	3 067 290	3 010 370	3 508 515	2 259 061	1 609 179	1 621 445	312 023	369 399
Value added†† -----	5 229 031	926 598	772 882	778 754	945 225	664 971	530 513	*278 906	101 818	229 365
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees** -----	1	2	3	3	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-
Net construction receipts† -----	1	3	3	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	7	10	4	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	14 053	868	913	1 707	2 891	2 542	2 321	1 655	550	294	310
All employees** -----	107 635	998	1 237	3 247	7 638	11 239	14 428	17 404	11 793	9 338	30 311
Payroll, all employees -----	1 873 775	2 579	6 558	25 616	81 357	137 613	219 236	308 742	224 071	202 270	665 733
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	83 600	494	903	2 448	5 691	9 629	12 671	15 004	10 421	7 202	19 134
All business receipts -----	18 084 627	11 966	32 039	126 336	482 343	907 313	1 626 933	2 534 476	1 950 463	2 010 317	8 402 439
Total construction receipts -----	15 607 430	10 440	27 996	109 970	420 611	787 480	1 420 460	2 209 627	1 699 370	1 754 603	7 166 872
Net construction receipts† -----	8 920 186	5 632	17 722	70 502	267 110	498 936	851 875	1 326 859	985 795	919 632	3 976 121
Value added†† -----	5 492 462	*2 429	8 569	31 702	120 168	238 559	404 379	648 783	578 828	534 612	2 924 430
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	3 776 102	3 404	9 733	41 072	153 885	275 647	472 155	712 680	442 787	413 484	1 251 252
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	6 766 373	4 812	10 325	39 569	153 892	289 143	568 897	888 292	715 895	839 240	3 256 305
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	95 850	*31	146	515	2 141	4 402	7 322	9 574	10 003	11 816	49 898
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	252 825	117	331	1 320	13 157	12 754	17 561	31 383	19 988	36 430	119 780
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	3 204 704	8 544	17 584	60 700	189 408	264 018	381 934	643 485	263 403	284 475	1 091 150
1977											
All employees** -----	173 819	1 611	2 156	5 794	16 567	20 418	24 569	30 237	15 577	156 890	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	19 812 272	14 159	43 633	183 606	842 339	1 471 190	2 408 157	3 758 783	2 081 382	19 009 026	(NA)
Value added†† -----	5 229 031	2 398	10 216	50 582	227 307	380 867	571 259	978 572	511 370	12 496 462	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	5	6	5	4	4	4	3	1	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	1	25	6	4	4	3	4	3	1	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	38	25	19	6	11	8	8	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction		Maintenance and repair				
		Total	Additions and alterations¹					
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1982								
Total construction receipts† -----	15 607 430	15 412 271	439 018	195 159	1	1	2	3
Building construction -----	15 550 764	15 364 318	438 150	186 445	1	1	2	3
Single-family houses -----	13 488 183	13 358 495	257 696	129 667	1	1	2	2
Single-family houses, detached -----	10 129 865	10 032 416	204 872	97 448	1	1	3	3
Single-family houses, attached -----	3 358 298	3 326 078	52 824	32 219	1	1	5	4
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments -----	1 167 720	1 132 232	93 571	32 218	1	2	2	13
Other residential buildings -----	135 980	133 751	4 329	2 228	3	3	18	32
Office and bank buildings -----	305 477	298 247	28 392	7 230	2	2	8	6
Office buildings -----	291 545	284 575	24 302	6 970	2	2	8	6
Bank buildings and other financial institutions -----	13 931	13 671	4 089	259	7	7	23	24
Industrial buildings and warehouses -----	213 487	209 130	11 752	4 357	4	4	17	32
Industrial buildings -----	163 470	161 421	7 843	2 049	5	5	22	22
Warehouses -----	50 016	47 708	3 909	*2 307	4	4	21	61
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations -----	164 072	159 286	17 304	4 785	4	4	10	36
Other nonresidential buildings -----	75 865	73 177	25 106	2 690	6	6	27	18
Nonbuilding construction -----	34 835	28 446	564	6 388	9	8	6	22
Construction work, n.s.k. -----	21 830	19 505	*302	2 325	14	16	47	6
1977								
Total construction receipts† -----	19 812 272	19 550 893	(NA)	261 379	1	1	(NA)	4
Building construction -----	19 671 322	19 412 851	(NA)	258 471	1	1	(NA)	4
Single-family houses -----	17 657 301	17 489 188	(NA)	168 113	1	1	(NA)	5
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments -----	1 395 291	1 333 365	(NA)	61 926	2	2	(NA)	10
Other residential buildings -----	42 051	39 803	(NA)	2 248	4	4	(NA)	40
Office and bank buildings -----	145 509	139 126	(NA)	6 383	6	5	(NA)	20
Industrial buildings and warehouses -----	234 103	224 379	(NA)	9 724	4	4	(NA)	15
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations -----	134 425	127 467	(NA)	6 958	7	7	(NA)	37
Other nonresidential buildings -----	62 644	59 523	(NA)	3 121	12	13	(NA)	15
Nonbuilding construction -----	89 340	87 062	(NA)	2 278	7	7	(NA)	20
Construction work, n.s.k. -----	51 627	50 827	(NA)	800	20	20	(NA)	28

¹For 1977, separate data were not collected. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H				
All establishments -----	14 053	107 635	1 873 775	15 607 430	13 208 695	8 920 186	5 492 462	6 766 373	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type -----	517	8 369	147 522	947 570	(NA)	592 839	393 865	356 608	3	2	2
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more -----	13 535	99 266	1 726 253	14 659 860	13 208 695	8 327 347	5 098 597	6 409 765	1	1	1
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	10 723	66 168	1 161 105	10 345 004	9 470 337	6 048 331	3 638 962	4 354 410	1	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	9 103	45 534	759 901	6 443 777	6 443 777	3 994 876	2 336 261	2 488 333	2	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	532	5 477	106 439	1 157 939	1 086 304	581 759	290 328	583 494	4	2	2
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	411	4 959	93 968	932 247	771 842	540 359	363 471	393 910	3	2	2
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	329	3 788	67 200	528 189	388 841	315 310	198 056	218 581	5	3	4
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	257	4 950	104 004	951 867	596 899	445 177	352 075	508 383	3	1	1
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	91	1 459	29 591	330 984	182 671	170 849	98 768	161 708	3	2	1
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 848	20 253	356 528	2 748 434	2 347 841	1 445 693	881 281	1 312 162	2	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	1 310	9 309	155 939	1 133 536	1 133 536	605 630	351 002	532 255	3	2	3
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	126	3 297	58 059	405 591	388 303	256 746	166 820	148 845	3	3	4
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	102	2 053	39 089	215 392	182 467	38 885	7 600	178 293	7	5	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	137	2 424	41 805	350 519	259 583	221 098	160 212	132 707	4	3	2
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	115	1 915	35 775	372 849	235 337	201 725	128 151	171 124	5	3	4
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	57	1 254	25 860	270 546	148 612	121 609	67 494	148 937	7	1	1
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	560	8 671	130 408	1 000 124	877 513	540 771	353 371	468 214	3	2	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	393	4 081	55 320	416 035	416 035	222 097	152 346	196 860	5	3	3
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	29	403	9 337	107 351	99 879	62 608	42 214	48 086	6	3	4
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	42	1 537	27 069	209 269	175 449	100 935	52 430	108 334	2	2	(W)
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	38	1 803	28 440	188 393	139 640	104 349	76 157	84 998	2	2	4
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	37	429	4 496	30 973	19 663	21 991	12 683	8 982	22	14	22
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	21	418	5 746	48 103	26 844	28 791	17 540	20 954	13	11	8

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	14 053	53 212	83 600	50 316	19 913	52 952	21 204
Alabama	237	827	1 425	733	325	816	364
Alaska	105	347	608	217	97	381	168
Arizona	267	1 284	1 993	1 390	520	1 268	515
Arkansas	98	305	557	219	103	256	118
California	1 396	5 133	6 855	4 963	1 737	5 039	1 761
Colorado	413	1 700	2 567	1 691	632	1 623	661
Connecticut	257	965	1 720	927	412	948	455
Delaware	39	297	465	229	90	306	112
District of Columbia	28	256	373	208	76	282	98
Florida	1 320	5 873	9 690	5 942	2 455	5 916	2 458
Georgia	511	1 876	2 782	1 777	664	1 840	715
Hawaii	19	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Idaho	42	94	147	86	*31	*65	*29
Illinois	316	955	1 433	749	295	1 019	368
Indiana	256	740	1 233	631	270	731	313
Iowa	95	236	314	231	72	234	80
Kansas	190	536	860	698	284	509	209
Kentucky	155	412	569	433	146	446	153
Louisiana	264	971	1 428	925	357	924	337
Maine	47	132	228	87	39	137	53
Maryland	265	1 785	3 008	1 597	663	1 768	749
Massachusetts	286	765	1 189	614	243	732	289
Michigan	245	390	533	388	138	403	145
Minnesota	263	1 150	1 701	983	394	1 138	420
Mississippi	77	264	426	294	115	282	106
Missouri	232	1 186	1 544	1 012	304	1 192	411
Montana	50	151	250	88	31	94	41
Nebraska	116	287	467	273	119	293	119
Nevada	52	281	502	245	105	286	129
New Hampshire	84	270	523	237	108	287	134
New Jersey	511	1 317	2 024	1 229	463	1 315	513
New Mexico	183	683	937	675	239	699	236
New York	537	1 645	2 829	1 514	674	1 637	728
North Carolina	438	1 506	2 623	1 436	616	1 623	724
North Dakota	24	112	181	97	37	111	48
Ohio	385	1 233	1 877	1 105	418	1 270	494
Oklahoma	303	907	1 523	831	348	976	389
Oregon	211	478	691	482	182	495	178
Pennsylvania	334	1 693	2 798	1 470	577	1 737	747
Rhode Island	51	346	545	304	118	338	136
South Carolina	166	678	1 087	570	250	610	264
South Dakota	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Tennessee	310	1 248	1 918	1 157	455	1 226	495
Texas	1 560	6 875	11 461	6 871	2 867	6 814	2 828
Utah	125	532	662	437	136	520	152
Vermont	51	147	278	89	*43	152	65
Virginia	474	2 089	3 404	2 028	836	1 951	817
Washington	390	1 385	2 052	1 363	512	1 418	537
West Virginia	96	270	441	211	91	281	115
Wisconsin	102	270	414	257	100	273	101
Wyoming	54	190	228	196	58	161	50

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
53 911	21 779	51 237	20 703	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
849	386	865	349	11	12	12	15	12	14	13	15	12	13	Ala.
436	205	305	136	10	10	11	16	13	14	11	13	11	14	Alaska
1 279	513	1 122	444	7	4	6	6	8	7	7	6	7	5	Ariz.
296	145	416	188	13	13	17	21	15	18	16	17	13	12	Ark.
5 139	1 728	4 904	1 628	2	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	Calif.
1 693	629	1 627	644	5	4	5	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	Colo.
951	426	957	425	7	7	9	11	7	9	7	9	7	9	Conn.
318	128	323	133	13	9	19	18	10	11	10	11	13	11	Del.
286	104	235	93	19	23	17	24	17	23	24	26	20	25	D.C.
5 710	2 406	5 561	2 369	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	Fla.
2 002	735	1 744	667	8	7	9	9	8	8	10	9	8	8	Ga.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hawaii
*67	*29	*137	*57	39	40	34	48	42	47	41	48	50	52	Idaho
1 053	410	888	359	8	8	7	10	8	9	8	10	9	11	Ill.
777	332	728	317	9	9	9	13	9	12	9	12	8	12	Ind.
221	83	205	78	17	18	19	24	18	23	17	23	19	25	Iowa
505	197	408	168	18	18	31	35	15	17	17	18	16	19	Kans.
385	151	347	117	14	16	16	20	15	20	15	22	16	20	Ky.
986	372	975	361	9	8	10	12	10	10	9	9	9	10	La.
174	80	116	*55	30	33	21	31	28	39	33	38	34	41	Maine
1 820	781	1 858	813	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	Md.
866	353	748	303	11	12	11	15	12	15	10	13	13	15	Mass.
324	130	344	119	12	14	12	18	13	20	13	20	13	20	Mich.
1 173	443	1 194	443	9	7	7	8	10	9	11	10	11	10	Minn.
261	113	213	90	17	16	16	17	17	19	19	20	20	25	Miss.
1 250	424	1 188	404	7	8	8	10	7	9	8	9	8	9	Mo.
123	48	*296	*128	29	31	26	39	24	38	29	37	50	51	Mont.
297	122	260	105	17	17	17	22	17	21	17	23	18	23	Nebr.
264	122	307	145	9	9	5	7	5	6	6	6	26	28	Nev.
289	141	250	139	14	16	14	20	13	19	15	19	16	19	N.H.
1 329	543	1 243	504	8	7	9	10	9	9	8	9	8	9	N.J.
697	252	601	209	14	16	14	18	16	20	15	20	15	20	N. Mex.
1 707	743	1 587	681	7	7	8	10	7	8	8	8	8	8	N.Y.
1 461	661	1 353	621	6	6	6	8	6	7	6	8	7	8	N.C.
116	50	109	45	24	26	22	29	24	30	24	30	26	32	N. Dak.
1 247	500	1 125	463	8	7	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	Ohio
942	414	820	371	11	10	14	14	11	12	11	11	13	13	Okla.
454	178	390	151	9	9	11	15	10	13	9	13	9	13	Oreg.
1 799	776	1 605	696	9	7	9	9	9	8	9	8	8	8	Pa.
329	138	380	152	13	14	10	14	11	15	13	17	17	21	R.I.
788	310	690	261	21	17	16	15	14	15	30	24	26	22	S.C.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. Dak.
1 254	491	1 260	474	9	8	10	10	8	9	9	10	11	10	Tenn.
6 895	2 933	6 628	2 831	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	Tex.
591	204	531	169	11	10	11	14	14	14	13	15	12	14	Utah
181	88	148	80	30	31	32	43	32	37	30	34	30	35	Vt.
2 087	879	2 111	870	5	6	11	13	5	6	6	7	6	7	Va.
1 281	498	1 319	503	5	5	6	8	7	8	5	7	6	7	Wash.
326	130	249	103	19	20	20	27	21	25	20	23	20	26	W. Va.
269	104	261	108	14	16	14	21	14	20	13	18	15	20	Wis.
213	70	148	49	18	24	18	27	16	28	19	33	19	35	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	15 607 430	13 757	14 787 406	822	820 024	19 812 272	-21.2	1	1	2
Alabama -----	121 921	233	119 021	*18	*2 899	258 896	-52.9	8	8	49
Alaska -----	73 868	95	(D)	*4	(D)	41 170	79.4	10	-	-
Arizona -----	645 118	259	627 561	14	17 556	579 934	11.2	2	2	5
Arkansas -----	59 018	98	52 577	*10	6 440	138 536	-57.4	9	9	27
California -----	2 474 104	1 372	2 456 238	44	17 866	4 246 685	-41.7	1	1	2
Colorado -----	837 146	405	784 434	21	52 712	648 063	29.2	2	2	(W)
Connecticut -----	118 666	256	111 797	*4	6 869	283 830	-58.2	8	9	15
Delaware -----	43 339	34	(D)	3	(D)	40 393	7.3	10	-	-
District of Columbia -----	19 304	19	10 133	7	9 171	46 157	-58.2	10	20	(W)
Florida -----	2 004 263	1 313	1 980 556	21	23 707	1 305 241	53.6	1	1	6
Georgia -----	370 267	510	367 522	*9	2 745	342 236	8.2	5	5	6
Hawaii -----	57 029	19	56 885	*3	*144	136 776	-58.3	3	3	69
Idaho -----	18 349	42	16 969	*11	*1 380	74 158	-75.3	30	32	51
Illinois -----	290 963	311	278 438	25	12 524	933 459	-68.8	5	5	24
Indiana -----	137 808	249	124 218	20	13 590	273 237	-49.6	7	8	16
Iowa -----	53 709	95	51 341	*11	2 367	129 838	-58.6	14	15	4
Kansas -----	93 620	182	92 787	14	*833	132 404	-29.3	11	11	66
Kentucky -----	99 982	155	(D)	*6	(D)	165 834	-39.7	8	-	-
Louisiana -----	158 271	260	155 898	18	*2 373	290 757	-45.6	6	6	42
Maine -----	46 966	47	(D)	*10	(D)	38 809	21.0	13	-	-
Maryland -----	527 385	257	489 490	34	37 895	523 349	.8	2	2	2
Massachusetts -----	138 191	279	(D)	13	(D)	153 791	-10.1	7	-	-
Michigan -----	102 917	245	93 477	*12	9 440	369 015	-72.1	8	8	15
Minnesota -----	246 393	261	(D)	1	(D)	301 979	-18.4	4	-	-
Mississippi -----	37 433	67	(D)	22	(D)	106 613	-64.9	15	-	-
Missouri -----	161 552	215	155 326	17	*6 226	282 897	-42.9	6	6	51
Montana -----	15 331	44	(D)	*2	(D)	67 856	-77.4	21	-	-
Nebraska -----	61 560	116	61 245	*10	*314	122 188	-49.6	16	16	64
Nevada -----	142 772	52	94 105	37	48 667	190 479	-25.0	3	5	3
New Hampshire -----	46 953	81	40 396	*13	6 557	88 527	-47.0	16	18	37
New Jersey -----	366 409	492	(D)	14	(D)	474 109	-22.7	4	-	-
New Mexico -----	90 974	174	83 589	11	7 384	118 654	-23.3	10	11	30
New York -----	443 096	524	390 294	60	52 801	479 228	-7.5	4	4	8
North Carolina -----	302 657	427	289 944	27	12 712	375 225	-19.3	5	5	6
North Dakota -----	37 646	24	20 067	6	17 578	77 725	-51.6	8	15	(W)
Ohio -----	360 644	379	282 467	18	78 176	782 193	-53.9	4	5	6
Oklahoma -----	188 516	290	181 278	16	7 238	142 446	32.3	8	8	6
Oregon -----	105 187	205	101 762	*6	(S)	243 324	-56.8	10	10	-
Pennsylvania -----	268 883	329	243 357	27	25 526	494 627	-45.6	4	4	2
Rhode Island -----	28 176	51	28 158	*5	(S)	37 218	-24.3	16	16	-
South Carolina -----	135 870	166	109 576	43	26 294	147 884	-8.1	7	9	17
South Dakota -----	6 082	12	6 064	*5	(S)	31 449	-80.7	23	23	-
Tennessee -----	160 687	309	155 109	*10	(S)	289 278	-44.5	9	6	-
Texas -----	2 690 819	1 517	2 617 881	27	72 937	1 877 638	43.3	1	1	1
Utah -----	74 688	119	73 320	*9	*1 368	178 051	-58.1	11	11	73
Vermont -----	19 429	51	(D)	*6	(D)	16 947	14.6	28	-	-
Virginia -----	657 242	465	536 489	39	120 753	847 420	-22.4	3	3	5
Washington -----	322 314	390	302 884	28	19 429	559 462	-42.4	4	5	7
West Virginia -----	24 090	96	20 473	*8	3 617	87 792	-72.6	13	15	(W)
Wisconsin -----	63 257	102	61 989	*10	1 268	188 465	-66.4	11	11	21
Wyoming -----	56 542	54	47 171	*10	9 371	50 068	12.9	10	12	(W)

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business	18 084 627	22 917 960	1	1
General building contractor	553 220	952 238	3	3
Operative builder	14 954 729	19 010 846	1	1
Investment builder	158 021	(NA)	3	(NA)
Subdivider and developer	143 934	442 098	3	6
Construction management	33 911	38 763	13	6
Carpentry contractor	35 094	26 944	8	11
Residential remodeling contractor	63 684	(NA)	5	(NA)
Real estate agents and managers	106 386	167 074	3	4
Retail trade	81 411	42 055	2	15
Sale of land	578 225	1 241 460	1	6
Other activities	1 376 012	972 689	2	6

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees** -----	7.7	7.4	(S)	1
Number of construction workers -----	3.8	4.7	(S)	1
Number of all other employees -----	3.7	2.5	(S)	1
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000 --	133.3	86.3	(S)	1
Construction worker wages ----- do --	50.5	44.9	(S)	1
Other employee salaries ----- do --	82.8	41.4	(S)	1
All business receipts ----- do --	1 286.9	976.2	(S)	1
Total construction receipts ----- do --	1 110.6	843.9	(S)	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels ----- do --	268.7	250.1	(S)	1
Construction work subcontracted to others ----- do --	481.5	391.2	(S)	1
Capital expenditures, other than land ----- do --	18.0	29.7	(S)	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets ----- do --	228.0	115.6	(S)	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees ----- do --	17.4	11.7	(S)	1
All business receipts ----- do --	168.0	131.9	(S)	1
Value added† ----- do --	51.0	30.1	(S)	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages ----- do --	13.3	9.6	(S)	1
Total construction receipts ----- do --	293.3	180.6	(S)	1
Construction worker hours ----- thousand --	1.6	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries ----- \$1,000 --	22.5	16.4	(S)	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees -----	.120	.102	(S)	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	.242	.296	(S)	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	.434	.464	(S)	1
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	.016	.035	(S)	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	.006	.003	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	7.7	17.4	1.6	293.3	.120	.242	.434	.016	.006
Alabama	6.1	12.7	1.7	152.9	.145	.353	.418	.013	.004
Alaska	4.4	20.1	1.8	211.4	.126	.467	.373	.021	.005
Arizona	12.5	19.6	1.6	497.3	.103	.120	.516	.009	.008
Arkansas	5.2	13.6	1.8	172.4	.133	.271	.303	.015	.003
California	10.4	23.2	1.3	504.0	.130	.112	.527	.020	.008
Colorado	8.2	21.3	1.5	464.1	.092	.246	.417	.008	.006
Connecticut	5.6	15.4	1.8	128.8	.178	.330	.369	.009	.004
Delaware	9.9	18.4	1.6	131.6	.181	.229	.438	.014	.005
District of Columbia	17.1	21.9	1.5	198.1	.208	(D)	.598	.022	(D)
Florida	10.7	15.9	1.6	341.3	.112	.211	.460	.024	.006
Georgia	6.5	12.9	1.5	200.7	.114	.347	.375	.008	.003
Hawaii	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Idaho	5.2	11.1	1.6	180.9	.143	.301	.352	.004	.002
Illinois	6.6	20.1	1.5	307.2	.143	.252	.447	.007	.006
Indiana	4.9	15.5	1.7	177.9	.147	.399	.358	.058	.005
Iowa	4.8	16.8	1.3	218.1	.149	.316	.326	.018	.004
Kansas	4.6	12.9	1.6	194.4	.107	.347	.452	.014	.004
Kentucky	5.0	13.4	1.4	242.7	.104	.232	.441	.005	.003
Louisiana	6.4	15.3	1.5	161.4	.165	.375	.319	.013	.005
Maine	6.1	11.8	1.7	168.1	.153	.278	*.517	.014	.001
Maryland	13.1	21.1	1.7	393.4	.105	.179	.492	.024	.011
Massachusetts	4.6	14.2	1.6	172.0	.143	.272	.400	.021	.002
Michigan	7.2	17.7	1.4	244.9	.145	.277	.405	.012	.006
Minnesota	3.3	18.3	1.5	221.2	.138	.258	.457	.010	.007
Mississippi	5.5	11.1	1.6	134.4	.134	.403	.278	.011	.005
Missouri	8.2	18.0	1.3	174.9	.166	.244	.437	.018	.004
Montana	4.2	12.5	1.7	107.0	.162	.214	.314	*.041	.005
Nebraska	4.2	16.0	1.6	213.4	.128	.348	.445	.017	.006
Nevada	10.2	22.9	1.8	359.2	.120	(D)	.648	.006	.014
New Hampshire	5.0	17.8	1.9	171.6	.163	.347	.446	.009	.005
New Jersey	5.3	17.5	1.5	308.1	.118	.248	.419	.028	.002
New Mexico	6.0	12.8	1.4	128.9	.161	.258	.373	.014	.006
New York	6.7	16.2	1.7	250.6	.141	.267	.449	.010	.004
North Carolina	6.6	13.2	1.7	216.2	.118	.470	.340	.020	.003
North Dakota	8.6	12.7	1.6	188.9	.124	.306	.140	.021	.008
Ohio	5.4	16.7	1.5	238.5	.119	.299	.444	.008	.005
Oklahoma	5.1	15.8	1.7	203.5	.132	.351	.355	.016	.004
Oregon	4.3	17.5	1.4	222.4	.150	.242	.306	.015	.009
Pennsylvania	8.4	13.7	1.7	148.5	.154	.295	.368	.011	.004
Rhode Island	9.7	11.6	1.6	81.4	.204	.327	.449	.003	.002
South Carolina	7.9	14.9	1.6	164.5	.177	.269	.438	.033	.010
South Dakota	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)
Tennessee	6.3	13.0	1.5	128.0	.159	.344	.351	.011	.005
Texas	9.4	17.8	1.7	389.5	.097	.305	.366	.010	.005
Utah	6.6	14.5	1.2	145.9	.153	.287	.478	.125	.012
Vermont	4.1	11.6	1.9	126.6	.129	.463	.253	.007	.004
Virginia	8.0	15.7	1.6	264.6	.108	.282	.443	.005	.007
Washington	6.0	17.1	1.5	223.7	.130	.228	.332	.011	.008
West Virginia	3.9	10.8	1.6	75.8	.197	.428	.225	.008	.004
Wisconsin	5.3	16.2	1.5	229.6	.142	.281	.357	.069	.005
Wyoming	5.6	18.1	1.2	248.3	.117	.276	.349	.013	.005

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

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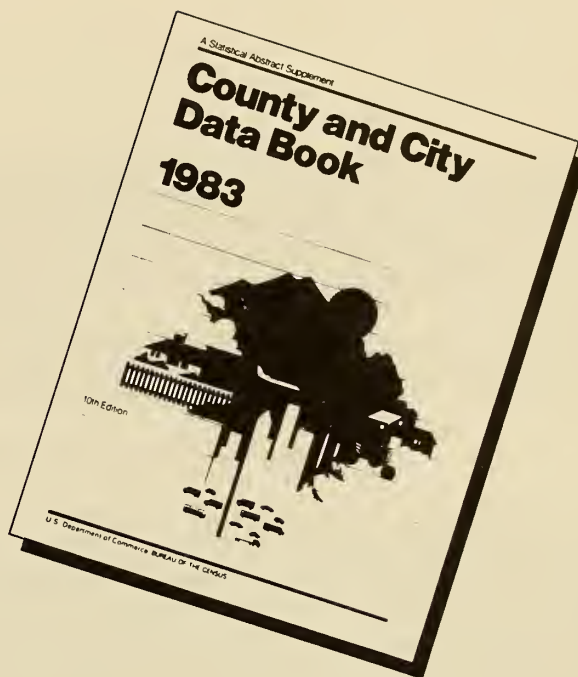
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

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Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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